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NO. 39.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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Office the same occupied by Judge HORN, on St. Clair street.

APRIL 28, 1858.

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J. TRAVIS.

SIM RAL L & TEVIS.
Counselors and Attorneys at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Courthouse.

APRIL 23, 1858.

FRANKLIN GORIN.

A. M. GAZLEY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE on Jefferson Street, opposite Courthouse.

APRIL 23, 1858.

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APRIL 17, 1857—14.

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Sept. 9, 1857—14.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1857—14.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and Upper Streets.

APRIL 23, 1858—14.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts of justice accessible. He will also give opinions and advice, and will write, copy, and read, writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 30, 1857—14.

J. WALL.

JOHN W. FINNELL.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL.

W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Greenup, and Nicholas, and the Courts of Appeals, Frankfort.

May 5, 1858—14.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

Interesting from China.

One of the attaches of our Minister to China gives the following interesting account of the proceedings attending the negotiations of the treaty between the United States and China:

TIEN-TSIN, June 9, 1858.

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros occupy a temple which has been distinguished as the temporary abode of Imperial Majesty. The American and Russian Ministers are domiciled in the mansion of a wealthy merchant. Displaying less of magnificence, it affords far more of real comfort. The place occupied by Mr. Reed and his suite is the summer residence of this rich Oriental. As a specimen of its kind, it is worth describing.

In keeping with the law of contrariety extending to all things Chinese, it incloses a garden instead of being surrounded by one. The winding paths are bordered with flowering shrubs and fruit trees of various kinds raise their heads above the roofs of the adjacent buildings. In the rear rises an artificial mountain, erected from rocks imported from the confines of Tartary. Its summit is crowned with a graceful little dome, which is reached by arched pathways. Stunted cedars strike their roots into its rugged sides, and its base is washed by the waters of a diminutive lake.

This embraces a circular bower, and is spanned by an arched bridge. Above the front suite of apartments, overlooking the river, is a flat roof, furnishing a pleasant promenade, and a neat pavilion, which testifies by the verses inscribed on its walls, that it is consecrated to Bacchus and the Muses. All the apartments are faced to wards the garden with trellis work, lined with transparent paper. And one, distinguished by its date, encircled by a wreath of bamboo carvings, at the guest chamber, is hung with the luxury of a glass. The floor is of brick, and underneath are furnaces, designed as a defense against the rigors of winter, which are usually very severe. One thing by which, perhaps more than anything else, the eye of a stranger is arrested, is the painted globes of transparent horn, pendent from the boughs of trees and the pillars of the corridor. These are lanterns, and when lit with a crimson taper of vegetable tallow, the *coup d'œil* is one of peculiar brilliancy.

Our Minister pays for these lodgings a hundred and fifty dollars per month—a round sum, you will say, which proves that John Chinaman in the exercise of hospitality is not forgetful of self. But in truth our comfortable quarters were obtained by neither love nor money. The lord of this domain actually offered no less than \$6,000 to secure it from the pollution of barbarian feet. But his money was regarded as little as his wishes. The Russian Minister had applied to the Mandarins to secure lodgings for the American and Russian Legations. The concourse of officers from Pekin just now being unusually great, all the public buildings were pre-occupied, and the Mandarins accordingly placed their seal on the door of the establishment, bidding the owner remove the fainting inmates of his zenana and complain to the winds. Fortunately his buildings are so extensive that after accommodating both Legations he still has room to house his family, and the ladies probably suffer no other inconvenience than the want of their accustomed walks among the birds and flowers.

The reception of our Minister took place on Monday. As Mr. Reed descended from his sedan, he was conducted by the Chinese Ministers to a seat placed between their own at the principal table. Of all the Chinese and Tartars present, they only were allowed to be seated.

After the usual compliments, Mr. Reed requested to see the Imperial edict by which they were commissioned to negotiate. It was produced by Kwei-ling, who, raising it reverently above his head, slowly removed the yellow wrapper and placed it in his hands, at the same time furnishing a copy for the archives of the Legation. Mr. Reed in turn exhibited his own credentials, and furnished a copy. This done, Mr. Reed handed to his interpreter, Mr. Martin, a paper reviewing his own course with reference to Chinese politics and defining his present position. This was read to the Commissioners in Chinese, and some points made the subject of further inquiry and explanation. It was agreed to refer the consideration of the amendments proposed in the treaty to deputies, and that the Ministers should only meet to sign and seal the documents when it should be completed.

Mr. Reed appointed Dr. Williams, and inquired who the Chinese would appoint to meet him. Kwei-ling named Pien, his Secretary, a shrewd, thin visaged, thoughtful man, who has figured largely in the present negotiations. It was objected that, wearing only a crystal button, he was not of sufficient rank to be pitted against the second man in our legation. Kwei-ling then named Chang-tai-jin. Hearing himself called, a short, thick, bald-necked Tartar stepped out from among the herd of Mandarins with the air of a bashful school boy. There was no gleam of intellect in his countenance, but a red ivory button gleamed on the top of his cap. One of the Mandarins also announced that he was a *tsze*, or hereditary Viscount. With such a weight of dignity it was easy to excuse the want of brains. No further objection was made, and Mr. Reed merely hinted that he would not be dispensed to see Pien associated with the Viscount.

Expecting that the deputies, each acting under the instructions of his superior, would in the meantime agree on the matter of the new treaty, Mr. Reed proposed to meet the Imperial Commissioners for the purpose of affixing their signatures on Thursday. But this was another un-lucky day! The Commissioners objected to it, and the meeting was deferred till Friday—Mr. Reed not choosing to object to Friday as an unlucky day with the superstitions among us. No answer having been received to the President's letter, Mr. Reed said that he should expect the Emperor's reply to be delivered at the next interview, and took leave.

TIEN-TSIN, Wednesday, June 16, 1858. A few days ago we were startled by a mandarin coming in with Keeling cards and compliments.

But, whatever we might have imagined, our dreams were foretold by the announcement that Keeling had arrived in person—not from Hades, but from Peking—that he was to take part in the pending negotiations, and that he would do himself the pleasure of calling on the American Minister on the next day at 10 A.M.

No man of the present age has performed a more conspicuous part than Keeling in the international politics of China and the West. He negotiated the treaties with England, France, and the United States. He acted for three years as Governor General of Canton and Kwangtung, when the new *regime* was first inaugurated. In Chinese politics he long stood forth as the Coryphaeus of the progressive school; and during the reign of Tsoon Kwang he had a great influence in reconciling the Emperor to the altered relations of China and foreign countries.

The young Emperor Hien-tung, knowing little of the stern necessity to which his father had yielded, regarded with indignation concessions so derogatory to the supremacy of China; and vowed to rebuke them all, resolved first to pour his vengeance on the instrument through whom they were granted.

THOUGH Keying had served both his grandfather and his father, and had been one of the guardians of his own tender years, none of these considerations excited his compassion. Infamed with jealousy for tarnished honor of his house, and suspicious of the powers which had obtained a foothold on the borders of his realm, he saw in Keying only a traitor, who had sacrificed the interests of his country, and decried his ruin, not only without remorse, but with circumstances of studied insult.

"As for Keying," he says, in announcing the degradation of that faithful old Minister, "his unpatriotic and pusillanimous conduct is to us a matter of unmixed astonishment. When he was at Canton, he seemed only anxious to make our people subserve the interest of foreigners. Is not this evident from his proposing to throw open

the gates of that city, whereby he violated the principles of Heaven, outraged the feelings of men, and all but introduced a series of innovations, the results of which it is beyond human power to divine? Recently, during a private interview, he spoke to us of the English, how great they were to be dreaded, and strongly urged a mild and conciliating policy—supposing that we were not aware that his knavish object was merely to secure rank and emolument for himself.

O, how degraded is he! The more he speaks, the more do we discover this, so that at last we have the same contempt for him that we have for a wild, yelping cur."—*Peking Gazette*, 1850. Stripping him of his honors, he dismissed him with a kick. Keying retired into private life, and for several years he has been reported as dead. But we know that a crisis did come in which the Emperor felt the want of his discarded servant. He was pitched upon as the fittest man to fill the widening breach, and he has fallen already a victim to the cause. His reputation, his age, and his sudden vicissitudes impart an unusual interest to his history, and furnish my apology for dwelling at some length on his unexpected reappearance and mysterious exit from the diplomatic arena.

On the morning of the 10th inst., he called on our Minister. He is 72 years old and apparently quite superannuated. His senses are failing with age; his sight and hearing are both much impaired; and his voice is said by those who know him to be thick and indistinct, compared with what it was 15 years ago. He seems, too, to have retrograded somewhat in his notions of our international relational relations. He informed Mr. Reed that the Emperor's reply to the letter of the President had been received, and that it would be delivered at the interview of the next day. It would be a joyful day, he said, for our country when an epistle from his August Master should be delivered to us for our President. In contrast with the frank communications from Valentia to the British public; give us daily information of the state of the telegraph under your charge.

[Signed.] PETER COOPER, CYRUS W. FIELD, WILLIAM G. HUNT, E. M. ARCHIBALD, WATTS SHERMAN.

The above was taken to the offices of the other Honorary Directors in New York, but they could not be seen, hence the absence of their signatures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

To Mr. De Sauty, *Trinity Bay*:

Great dissatisfaction exists in this country with the reserve maintained at Trinity Bay in contrast with the frank communications from Valentia to the British public; give us daily information of the state of the telegraph under your charge.

[Signed.] CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

To C. W. Field, Esq.:

The dispatches from you and Mr. Mackay are contradictory. Now please give explicit answers to the following inquiries:

1. Are you now or have you been within the last three days receiving distinct signals from Valentia?

2. Can you send a message long or short, to the Directors to London?

3. If you answer the above please to tell me if the electrical manifestations have varied essentially since the 1st of September.

[Signed.] CYRUS W. FIELD.

TRINITY Bay, Sept. 24.

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq.:

In reply to your inquiries of to-day, I reply that I have received nothing intelligible from Valentia since the 15th of September, excepting a few signals yesterday. I cannot, therefore, send anything to Valentia. There has been very little variation in the electrical manifestations.

[Signed.] CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

To Peter Cooper, C. W. Field, W. G. Hunt, and E. M. Archibald, New York:

I have not the least wish to withhold particulars as to the working of the cable, and until I have communicated with head quarters, and ascertained the directions of the managers of the company, I will send a daily report of proceedings. We were not working to day, but receiving occasionally from Valentia, some weak reversals of current which, when received, are unintelligible.

C. W. Field, Esq.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

To Peter Cooper, N. F., Sept. 25.

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., New York:

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C. W. Field, Esq.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., New York:

I have arrived here, on my way to the Bay of Bays, with instruments and regulations to test the cable, in concert with Valentia. Good and regular currents were received up to the day I left Valentia (the 12th), but no words had been received since the 23rd inst. The testing shows a loss of insulation three miles from Valentia, but I hope to work through it. I leave here as soon as possible. The steamer for St. Johns does not start till the 7th of October, but I shall try to get there by gun boat, or otherwise, immediately.

[Signed.] LUNDY, From the Valentia Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., New York:

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, ::::: SEPTEMBER 29, 1858.

"From the manner in which a number of Democratic organs denounce the doctrine proclaimed by Senator Douglas in his speeches in Illinois,—that the people of the Territories, through their Territorial Legislatures, may lawfully admit or exclude slavery, as they please,—one would suppose that it is a new interpretation of the Kansas act; but such is far from being the case. Not only is the doctrine far from being new, but it has been frequently stated in Congress by distinguished Democrats, and it was the interpretation under which that act was defended in every Northern State, and by which alone any considerable portion of the Democrats of the free States every became reconciled to it, or to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And, strange to say, notwithstanding that it was everywhere boldly announced by Northern Democrats, by Douglas, Cass, Richardson, Bigler, and others, before and during the canvass of 1856, the same Southern Democratic papers which now declare it to be odious, until recently lauded its Northern adherents as eminently conservative on the question of slavery in the Territories, and as being true friends to Southern interests than the American slaveholders were. Nor can the organs which formerly were filled with fulsome adulation of Senator Douglas, but which now, uniting in the unrelenting war which is being waged against him by Mr. Buchanan, their master, so bitterly denounce him and his views as opposed to Southern rights, plead ignorance as to the opinions he has held for years, and which, in his own language, he proclaimed from every stump in Illinois in 1856; for the American speakers and papers of the South long ago substantiated the fact that the Northern Democracy held to this heresy, that Douglas and his followers were only enabled to maintain their popularity by advocating it, and held it and its advocates and their Southern allies up to the derision and scorn of every right thinking Southern man. They conclusively proved that the Democratic party by repealing the Missouri Compromise and substituting in its place a bill containing this abominable principle, had done the South anything else than a service, and had inaugurated a theory into our territorial policy which, in the language of Calhoun, "is more odious than Wilmet Provisoism." We say that the very Democratic editors in the South who now abuse Douglas for proclaiming this doctrine, formerly held him up to the South as *par excellence* a Northern man with Southern principles, notwithstanding that they knew all the time that he held to the idea which they now so utterly repudiate and condemn. Then it was necessary to deceive the South as to the true position of their Northern allies, and when party necessity demanded the sacrifice of sincerity, few Democratic editors scrupled to—do all they could for their party. But now that they have succeeded by deceit and treachery in tricking the South, in order once more to gain dominion over her outraged people, they are obliged to abandon the very principles upon which they succeeded less than two years ago.

The political heresy which is charged against Senator Douglas by Southern Democrats—formerly his admirers but now his foes—is, that in reply to a question propounded to him by Mr. Lincoln, he said, that, *under the Kansas Nebraska bill, the people of a Territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery before they apply for admission into the Union as a State.* Now, however hateful this doctrine may be to Southern men, it is nevertheless substantially the same as that incorporated into the Kansas-Nebraska bill and into the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and, moreover, is identical with that enunciated by President Buchanan in his letter of acceptance; and if it is so great a heresy when stated by Douglas, then there are a great many heretics in the Democratic party—so many in fact, that without their aid the Democracy would not be able to carry a single Northern State. The Kansas-Nebraska bill contains this distinct declaration: "It being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

No one ever claimed that, under the Constitution, Congress had the power to legislate slavery into any State or exclude it therefrom. The legislation was upon the *Territory* of Kansas, and the act declared that it was meant and intended to leave the people of the *Territory*—not the *State*—of Kansas perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions (slavery among others) in their own way. Now, in the name of sense, what did all this mean, unless it meant that by the Kansas bill Congress delegated to the people of Kansas, acting through their Territorial government, the power to admit or exclude slavery? But let the author of the bill, Mr. Douglas, state it, meaning in his own way. In the debate upon the Kansas bill, in reply to the demand of Senator Stuart, of Michigan, that there might be *discrepancy* upon the proposition to give the people of the *Territory* the power to admit or exclude slavery, Mr. Douglas, said: "In the fourteenth section, as it now stands, we declare the object to be not to legislate slavery into the Territories, nor out of the Territories, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Is there any *thing* equivocal there? The Senator wants to know why, instead of saying you leave them free to form their domestic institutions, you do not say that you leave them free to regulate that question? Would that change it? Is it not hypercritical? Is there a man in America who doubts that such language as leaving them free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, includes the question of slavery?

It is well known that when Humphrey Marshall made his speech in Congress, endeavoring to draw out the Democracy upon this subject, he was annoyed with frequent interruptions, and afterwards assailed by the envenomed abuse of the Democratic party of the country; so enraged were they that this vital difference of principle among the harmonious should have been exposed. They first denied that the difference existed at all; but when it was demonstrated by their own confessions, they declared that it did not amount to a difference, and even if it did, that that made no sort of difference. Since they have commenced to denounce Douglas for this difference, we respectfully ask of them if it is not a matter of some little importance. We do not believe that the Southern Democracy are actuated by principle in their opposition to Douglas. It is the mere ebullition of bated rage that appears. No reliance can be placed in the integrity of men who will one

year endorse a politician as advocating a certain course and the next most ferociously assail him for being consistent and not being as perfect chameleons as they are themselves.

NEW FIRM.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the partnership heretofore existing between W. H. Keene and R. H. Crittenden has been dissolved, and a new one entered into by the first named gentleman and Mr. Ed. Hensley, under the style of W. H. Keene & Co. The old firm has long had the respect and confidence of our citizens, which will be in no degree diminished by the accession of our friend Hensley. Ned is an active, energetic, enterprising, and experienced business man, and is possessed of every good quality which should entitle him to the confidence, patronage, esteem and support of the citizens of Frankfort. Unit ing industry and application with a mind capable of grasping and comprehending all the intricacies and laws of commerce, (we use the word in the highest sense,) we predict for him a certain success. He is, moreover, a fellow of infinite good humor and pleasant, and as an agreeable companion and clever gentleman his equal is seldom met with. Although he has been employed in numerous avocations by means of which he has become acquainted with all the minutiae of trade, he is, as it were, just beginning in life, and has every incentive to urge him on in the contest for public favor. We trust he will win it. Good luck go with him.

"We regret to find in the Louisville *Courier* an account of a fatal affray in that city in which one who was slightly known to us was one of the parties. Many of our citizens will remember young Lindsay as a sober and apparently peaceably disposed young man:

The Homicide of Saturday.—The Printers' Union.

On Saturday afternoon an affray occurred in front of Wm. Diller's cigar store, on Third street, which resulted in the death of D. L. Ward at the hands of R. R. Lindsay.

Lindsay was passing down Third street, and when opposite the doorway leading up to the old Masonic Hall was accosted by Ward. A few words passed, Ward using very abusive epithets towards Lindsay, calling him a "d—l rat," and finally striking him in the face. Lindsay immediately drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering the left breast. Ward walked a few steps, entered the Masonic office and died in less than a half hour. Dr. Colecott was called and rendered whatever surgical assistance was possible. Lindsay gave himself up, and with Mr. Collins and R. M. Moore, went to jail. A preliminary investigation of his case will come off at the police court this morning.

The deceased had reportedly, within a few days past, threatened to cowhide Lindsay, and had informed several persons that he was watching for him. It was evident that he was, when difficulty occurred, on the lookout for Lindsay, having been but a few moments before inquiring for him, threatening him in the presence of several witnesses—remarking that he could whip him, or, to use his own words, could "crush him full and ample." He said:

"I am not prepared to say that, under the Constitution, we have not the power to pass laws for excluding negro slaves from the territories; but I do say that, if left to myself, to carry out my own opinion, I would leave the whole subject to the people of the territories themselves, and allow them to introduce or abolish slavery, as they may prefer."

Subsequently Mr. Douglas grafted the principle thus announced on the Territorial policy of the nation in 1854, by aiding and procuring, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, the bill for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska. This bill, it is useless to remind our readers, was taken up and adopted as a test measure by the Southern Democracy. Again, in November 1854, in Chicago, Mr. Douglas reiterated his construction of the Kansas bill, as follows:

"Allow the people of the territories, in matters concerning their local and domestic policy, to make their own laws. Let them establish their own local legislatures. *Leave the people of each territory, as of each State, free to decide the slavery question, as well as other questions, for themselves.* The *Nebraska act declares that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.*"

But these are only instances among numberless others in which the Little Giant has set forth the "great principle" embodied in the Kansas bill, that the people of the Territories, through their Territorial Legislatures, shall settle the slavery question to suit themselves. But this was before the Administration had declared war against him, and the Democratic papers of the South either endorsed him and his doctrines as true to the South, or else avoided saying anything about it one way or the other. But now at the signal from the man at Washington, the entire pack have joined in the barking against him.

But Douglas is not the only Northern man who holds to this theory. Senator Bigler of Pennsylvania, the mouth-piece of President Buchanan, has often advocated it, as, for instance, in July 1856, he said:

"The Territorial government of Kansas, under the Kansas law, was so organized as to admit citizens of all the States, whether free or slave, to take their property into the Territories; and when they organized themselves or were organized under the law, into a legislative body, then to determine for themselves whether this institution should exist or prevail among them or not." The Territorial government of Kansas, under the Kansas law, was so organized as to admit citizens of all the States, whether free or slave, to take their property into the Territories; and when they organized themselves or were organized under the law, into a legislative body, then to determine for themselves whether this institution should exist or prevail among them or not."

It is well known that when Humphrey Marshall made his speech in Congress, endeavoring to draw out the Democracy upon this subject, he was annoyed with frequent interruptions, and afterwards assailed by the envenomed abuse of the Democratic party of the country; so enraged were they that this vital difference of principle among the harmonious should have been exposed. They first denied that the difference existed at all; but when it was demonstrated by their own confessions, they declared that it did not amount to a difference, and even if it did, that that made no sort of difference. Since they have commenced to denounce Douglas for this difference, we respectfully ask of them if it is not a matter of some little importance. We do not believe that the Southern Democracy are actuated by principle in their opposition to Douglas. It is the mere ebullition of bated rage that appears. No reliance can be placed in the integrity of men who will one

year see what interpret the present Chief Magistrate at one time placed upon the bill. Mr. Buchanan, in his letter accepting the nomination for the President, referring to the Kansas Nebraska act, used this strong and unequivocal language: "The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived as

From the Charleston Mercury.
Does Chinese Sugar Cane Kill Cattle?

Mr. EDWARD: I have fed this plant to all kinds of stock for the four past seasons, in every stage of its growth—green, ripe, and cured as fodder. I have found it the best soil plant I ever raised—horses, mules, sheep, swine, goats, and cattle rapidly fattening when fed on it. I fed two hundred and fifty bushels of the seed during the past winter to sheep, goats, and poultry, and I attach the relative value of oats to it as winter food for these animals. In April last I sowed twenty acres broadcast in sugar mill, intending it as a pasture for calves and milk cows. On the first of July I turned the milch cows, sheep, goats, calves, swine, and geese upon it, and have not lost a single animal. They have all improved rapidly; and, although I have large numbers on the field, the herbage bids fair to keep ahead of all demands made on it. I made it a point to take my animals from good pastures, and feeding them well before turning them in, allowing them a plenty of salt. If a half starved cow is turned on wheat, peas, or Indian corn, she is just as likely to die from over-eating these crops as she is from Chinese sugar cane. The disease which kills cattle when over fed on green food in a hungry state is termed *hore*, the best cure for which is a drench of a pint of salt dissolved in a gallon of water. This will relieve an animal sometimes in a minute. Peas, of all green food, is the most dangerous, from the flatulent nature of the plant. I have frequently seen half a dozen cows die in a few hours after they were turned into a luxuriant pea field in the fall, and as frequently have seen others relieved by the above dose. A cow which, like the ass of Ephraim, had been feeding on the east wind during the winter, and grazed upon the roadside and bushes, might be expected to die from joy after an over feed of sugar mill.

I have sowed broadcast at the rate of one and a half bushels of sugar cane to the acre—a meadow which I intended to convert into good nutritious hay for winter food. I think more of our cows will die for want of this food in our State than from being over fed on it. I do not think, with the proper precautions, it is in any wise more dangerous than any other green food we are accustomed to feed, and would advise its extended use as a soil-

ing and hay crop in the South.

A. G. SUMMER, Pomaria, S. C.

The Hon. A. G. Brown, United States Senator from Mississippi, is thus reported by the Vicksburg *Whig*:

Mr. B. said: "That he called on the President of the United States, and that Mr. Buchanan assured him in the most positive and unequivocal terms that he would appoint no man to office who held the opinion that Kansas ought to be admitted before she has a population which would entitle her to a Representative in Congress, (according to the terms of the conference bill) and that he would *decapitate* every office holder who expressed such a belief."

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GEO. A. ROBERTSON,
DEALER IN
Confectioneries & Groceries,
CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.
April 23, 1858.

WHISKY—OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

For the Toilet.
COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, POMADES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, &c., at April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

WINE.—The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

TEAS! TEAS!!
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR BULK, a superior article at April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS additional circumstances have been officially communicated to me in relation to the murders committed in the county of Rockcastle, by NOAH WIGGINS, ARCHIBALD HEALEY, and JAMES HEALEY, now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby increase the reward heretofore offered from One Hundred and Fifty Dollars to the sum of **FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH**, for the apprehension and conviction of James Healey, and Noah Wiggins, and their delivery to the officers of either of them, to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, and in the 5th year of the Commonwealth.

C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor.
By T. P. A. BISH, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Archibald Healey is about 36 or 37 years of age, but has the appearance of being much younger; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; rather dark skin, with very black hair; straight nose; dark eyes; thin lips; long nose; about 180 or 190 pounds; rather stooping; slender; bends back considerably in the knees; rather slow countenance, and his voice is rather feminine for a man of his appearance.

James Healey is about 16 or 18 years of age; about 5 feet 5 inches high; dark complexion; dark heavy eyes; bows; long straight black hair; stout and heavy built, weighing from 140 to 160 pounds; a very bold and fearless look; rather smiles when conversing.

Noah Wiggins is about 25 or 26 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; dark skin, with very black hair; straight nose; dark eyes; thin lips; long nose; about 180 or 190 pounds; rather stooping; slender; bends back considerably in the knees; rather slow countenance, and his voice is rather feminine for a man of his appearance.

Archibald Healey, a widow, Mrs. Wm. Healey, who has lived near Richmond, Ky. for some time, and has been a wagon driver to Lexington and the mountain counties, trading in goods, &c.

Aug. 20—w&t2w3n.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that THO. ROBERTS did, on the 2nd day of April, 1857, in the county of Franklin, murder James Blackburn, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Roberts, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor.
By T. P. A. BISH, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Roberts is about 26 or 27 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; slender made; weighs about 150 pounds; sandy hair; one or two small scars about his face, probably in his chin and cheek; a farmer by occupation; is a married man, and it is believed his wife is now with him.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that HIRAM BIRD, did, on the 20th day of August, 1858, in the county of Lyon, kill and murder Robert Bird, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said HIRAM BIRD, and his delivery to the jailer of Lyon county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 30th day of Aug., A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor.
By T. P. A. BISH, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bird is about 26 or 27 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; slender made; weighs about 150 pounds; sandy hair; one or two small scars about his face, probably in his chin and cheek; a farmer by occupation; is a married man, and it is believed his wife is now with him.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that ANTHONY W. GLASGOW did, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1858, kill and murder Wm. EYES, in the county of Logan, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said ANTHONY GLASGOW, and his delivery to the jailer of Logan county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor.
By T. P. A. BISH, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Glasgow is six foot high; dark complexion; auburn hair; high cheek bones; small grey eyes; thin lips; slender; Roman nose; talks long and slow; jaw; upper teeth protruding so as to reach the point of the nose, and it requires an effort to get his lips together; he is spare; about 25 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds. (Sep. 1—w&t2w2m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that A. W. BROWN, of GLASGOW, did, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1858, kill and murder Wm. EYES, in the county of Logan, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said A. W. BROWN, and his delivery to the jailer of Logan county within one year from the date hereof.

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Said Brown is six foot high; dark complexion; auburn hair; high cheek bones; small grey eyes; thin lips; slender; Roman nose; talks long and slow; jaw; upper teeth protruding so as to reach the point of the nose, and it requires an effort to get his lips together; he is spare; about 25 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds. (Sep. 1—w&t2w2m.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

On and after Monday, May 17, 1858, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

At 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Midway, Georgetown and Lexington, connecting with stages and Railroads for all interior towns.

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For further information call at the depot, Frankfort.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

May 17, 1858—TICKET AGENT.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE BOTTLE or Draft—We have in store a full assortment of BRANDIES, WINEs, AND GIN;

Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 years old; 50 barrels 2 years old; July 1, 1857.

GRAY & TODD.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

For sale at Aug. 29, 1858.

as to whom ever I may be bound to him.

CHAS. B. GETZ.

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, affected with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

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By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWEIL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

W. S. 1857—w&t2w.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

ON THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1858.

Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the company is the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is \$1,000,000.

The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1858, is \$29,163.33.

Total amount of capital and surplus, \$929,163.33.

ASSETS.

Shares United States Trust Company Stock, N. Y., par value \$5,000, market value \$5,500.

Shares New York Exchange Bank Stock